In the United States outside of the southeastern states, *Perigona nigripes* probably is not endemic, and it may be introduced even in those states. It is apparently well established in western Oregon.

Perigona nigripes LeC. may be briefly described as follows: testaceous, the head behind the clypeus and a spot in front of the oblique apical portion of the impressed eighth elytral stria piceous; pronotum and elytra feebly opalescent; above shining, nearly impunctate, finely alutaceous, the head more evidently so; pronotum about two-thirds as long as wide, the apex and base subequal in width, the hind angles obtusely rounded, feebly deplanate, without basal impressions, the side margins oblique or broadly and very feebly sinuate in front of the hind angles; elytra with discal striae at most very feebly developed, the three inner ones the most distinct, the third interval with three dorsal punctures, the eighth stria deeply impressed and obliquely extended nearly to the suture, the area between the eighth stria and the margin finely setose, the elytral apex subarcuate; length 2.5 mm.

Perigona Cast. together with three other Neotropical genera is regarded by Csiki (Col. Cat. 115, 1931, pp. 894-899) as constituting the tribe Perigonini immediately following Pterostichini *sens. lat.* The Nearctic and European members of the Perigonini may be distinguished from the Pterostichini, Amarini, and Platynini of the Leng *Catalogue* by the feebly developed discal elytral striae and the deeply impressed eighth stria, which extends obliquely nearly to the suture.

NOTE.-- As the printer's proof of this note passes through my hands, I discover that Jeannel (Faune de France 40, 1942, p. 581) affirms that *Perigona nigripes* is endemic in the lands bordering the Indian Ocean making the species introduced in America and Europe. -- M.H.H.

CITING LITERATURE IN THE COLEOPTERISTS' BULLETIN

By RICHARD E. BLACKWELDER

Nearly every science journal adopts or develops a style in which certain parts of its contents must be printed. The editor normally corrects all manuscripts to make them conform to this style, and sometimes an attempt is made to instruct the authors so that their manuscripts will require less editing.

Among the subjects for which particular styles are often adopted are the synonymy of species and the citation of bibliographic references. Even without a fixed style an alert editor can catch many inconsistencies, but some will likely not be obvious to him. For

example, in bibliographic references the titles of journals must generally be abbreviated to save space, and yet unsatisfactory abbreviations can cause great confusion. There are a few extensive lists of the journals of the world, some with "standard" abbreviations listed, but none of these are sufficiently available to be of much help to the ordinary writer who is already too busy with his studies.

The need for adoption of a style for the Coleopterists' Bulletin has already been felt. Instead of merely announcing that we will follow such-and-such style manual, we believe our authors and readers will welcome a statement of the basis for the style. This may help writers to establish a style for their own writings, which is a great help in all bibliographic work. We have therefore prepared the following notes on bibliographic style to be used in the Bulletin, based largely on the style used in zoological publications by the U. S. Government Printing Office. This style, as regards references, is nowhere written down in detail but is nevertheless closely followed by the editors involved.

EXAMPLES OF STYLE FOR THE BULLETIN

1. In formal bibliographies:

Smith, John J.

1914. Key to the species of *Thrombus* in northeastern North America. Ann. Ent. Soc. America, vol. 197, pp. 14-17.

1915. Notes on Orthoperidae of Argentina. Bol. Acad. Nac. Cienc. Cordoba, vol. 96, pp. 11-24.

1915. Encyclopedie entomologique. . ., vol. 4, 376 pp. Paris.

1920. Biologia Centrali-Americana: Insecta, Coleoptera, vol. 1, pt. 2, pp. 1-144.

1921. *Idem*, vol. 1, pt. 2, pp. 145-312.

2. In informal lists of literature cited:

Smith, John B. Key to the species of *Thrombus* in northeastern North America, Ann. Ent. Soc. America, vol. 197, pp. 14-17. 1914.

Smith, John B. Encyclopedie entomologique . . ., vol. 4, 376 pp. Paris. 1915.

Abbreviations of Titles of Journals

The only feature in the above examples which seems to require further comment is the choice of abbreviations for titles of journals. The following rules will cover nearly all cases.

A. Words to be used in the abbreviation.

1. Do not abbreviate titles consisting of a single word.
   Psyche, Zoologica, Science
2. Use all the principal words of the full title.
   Proceedings of the *Academy* of *Natural Sciences* of *Philadelphia.*
   Verhandlungen der k. k. *zoologisch-botanisch Gesellschaft* in *Wien*
3. Use no words not in the title.
   Bulletin du Museum Nacional d'Histoire Naturelle (do not add Paris, since it is not part of the title)
4. Omit all articles and connectives, except as indicated under exceptions below.
   (See examples under 2 above)

B. How to form the abbreviations.

5. Write out in full: (a) words of one syllable, (b) names of places, (c) names of persons (unless used as adjective, as Linnean, Cuvierian, Leopoldino).
6. Stop before the second vowel, unless the resulting abbreviation would contain only one consonant, in which case stop before the third vowel. (See also under Exceptions, below.)

Entomological—Ent.	Society—Soc.
Academy—Acad.	Science—Sci.
Bulletin—Bull.	Proceedings—Proc.
Boletim—Bol.	Zeitschrift—Zeitschr.

7. Numerals are abbreviated thus:

Fiftieth—50th	Deuxieme—2me
Second—2nd	Vierte—4te

8. Exceptions:
   a. Compound germanic words. Write out the first part and add the first letter of the second part.
      Monatsbericht—Monatsb.
      naturhistorische—naturh.
      Insektenkunde—Insektenk.
      Nachrichtenblatt—Nachrichtenb.
   b. For clarity, add one or more letters.
      Philosophical—Philos.
      Agriculture—Agric.

c. To avoid confusion, add another syllable or write out in full.

Rev. Ent. would be confusing since it might refer to either Revue Ent. or Revista Ent.

Zeit. would be confusing since it might stand for Zeitung or Zeitschrift.

Annuaire should be written out, not as Ann. or Annu.

d. If necessary to add something to distinguish one of two identical titles, as Nunquam Otiosus, use parentheses, thus: Nunquam Otiosus (Buenos Aires) or Nunqu. Otios. (Dresden).

e. In cases of similar titles generally written with an article before the main (or only) word, use the article only when necessary to distinguish them except where the article is connected by an apostrophe.

The Entomologist—Entomologist
L'Entomologiste—L'Entomologiste
Le Frelon—Frelon
L'Echange—L'Echange
El Repertorio—Repertorio
Revista de Entomologia—Rev. de Ent.
(or Revista Ent.)
Revue d'Entomologie—Rev. d'Ent.
(or Revue Ent.)

f. Use the following acceptable short abbreviations.

Monthly—Mo.
United States—U. S.
Comptes Rendus—C. R.
Department—Dept.
Report—Rpt.

C. Capitalization, arrangement, translation.

9. Capitalize all initial letters, except in German titles where only nouns are capitalized.

Ann. Ent. Soc. America
Bull. Soc. Ent. Belgique
Arb. morph. tax. Ent. Berlin-Dahlem
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cienc. Cordoba

10. The abbreviations follow exactly the order of the full titles.
Proc. California Acad. Sci., *not* California Acad. Sci. Proc.
U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull., *not* Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.
Trans. Acad. Sci. St. Louis, *not* Trans. St. Louis Acad. Sci.

11.. If the title is given on the journal in several languages, use the one in the native tongue unless it is in non-Latin characters.
Sbornik Ent. odd. Nat. Mus. Praze, *not* Act Ent. Mus. Nat. Pragae, *not* Per. Ent. Sect. Nat. Mus. Prague.
Hor. Soc. Ent. Rossicae, *not* the Russian form.

12. Do not translate titles into English (or any language other than the original.)

Bibliographia

BOOK REVIEWS

INSECTS OF HAWAII, by Elwood C. Zimmerman. Vol. 1, Introduction, 206 pp., 52 figs., University of Hawaii Press, Honolulu. 1948. $3.50.

This is the introduction to a manual of the insects of the Hawaiian Islands; only parts of particular interest to students of beetles are mentioned here. According to the author, who is a well known coleopterist at the Bernice P. Bishop Museum in Honolulu, the Hawaiian Islands arose from the sea bottom as a result of volcanic activity in the late Tertiary, about 5,000,000 years ago. They were populated largely by wind-blown organisms from the nearest neighboring lands. There is no reason to believe that continental land masses were any nearer then than now, but it is possible that there were neighboring "high" islands that have since been eroded down and become coral reefs and from which elements of the fauna could have been derived.

The 1600 species of beetles in the archipelago constitute nearly one-third of the insect fauna. Of these, 1,220 species and 70 varieties are endemic, i.e., not naturally found elsewhere. The endemic forms belong to 19 families, of which the Carabidae (222), Aglycyderidae (181), Curculionidae (159), Anobiidae (156), Nitidulidae (143),